

RESTRICTED

No. 1 — 28 JULY 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

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IN FUTURE ISSUES MAP
OF WESTERN DISTRICT
SHOWING LOCATION
OF DETACHMENTS WILL
APPEAR IN THIS SPACE

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A NOTE ON A NEW PUBLICATION

THIS is the first issue of the new weekly Military Government Information Bulletin. It is published by direction of the Theatre Commander and Military Governor to reflect the overall policies developed in US Troop Command and the theater-wide responsibilities of G-5. It has a single purpose: to assist Military Government personnel in their daily work, and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among them. It is designed to disseminate the information useful to detachments in the field and to the staffs at headquarters, and to furnish practical guidance on Military Government questions and problems.

Each detachment has its own particular problems, whether it be how to find an efficient Bürgermeister to replace the Nazi incumbent, or how to utilize the available transportation to best advantage, or how to insure a maximum of agricultural production. At the same time, some detachment somewhere has already discovered a practical and workable solution for a given problem which is challenging the resourcefulness of another. The Military Government Information Bulletin will analyze these problems, and by a survey of detachment experiences will make known the methods which have been most successful in solving them.

In addition, the Information Bulletin will give you the current explanations and information on new policies or on changes in old ones; it will attempt to explain why they were adopted, and how they can best be put into effect. This should assist in giving personnel in the field a broader view of the meaning of their efforts. Not only local experience will be utilized, but such guidance as these articles will contain will be prepared by members of the Theater and Control Council staffs, specialists in the various functions of Military Government.

Of interest to all Military Government personnel will be news detachment achievements, and the latest of data on promotions, citations, leaves and furloughs, which will appear regularly in the bulletin.

It is hoped that the publication will create a bond between all personnel engaged in the task of Military Government, whether in the field or on headquarters staffs. The views and comments of all those for whom the Information Bulletin is intended to serve will be welcomed, and should be addressed to Headquarters, USFET, G-5 Division, Information Branch.

Legislative and Judicial Policy

THE legislative and judicial policy objectives of Military Government are twofold; first, to provide legislation for the safety and security of the Allied Forces in the accomplishment of their mission, and second, to provide machinery for the enforcement of such legislation.

Toward the accomplishment of the first policy objective, a number of ordinances and laws have been issued. To provide for the safety and the security of the Allied Forces, Ordinance No. 1 ("Crimes and Offenses") was drafted and enacted. The purpose of this ordinance was to prohibit any act that was detrimental to the performance of the military mission of the Allied Forces, and certain acts detrimental to the accomplishment of the overall occupational mission. Such offenses as espionage, communicating with the enemy, killing or assaulting any member of the Allied Forces, unlawful possession or use of firearms, sabotage, and other acts which might be resorted to by civilians in an effort to hinder the progress of the army, including acts of illegitimate warfare against it, are covered. In addition, acts intended to aid the survival or revival of the Nazi Party and acts obstructing Military Government are provided against by this ordinance.

The accomplishment of the non-military mission required the issuance of legislation of a different character,

such as Law No. 1 ("Abrogation of Nazi Law"), Law No. 5 ("Dissolution of the Nazi Party"), Law No. 52 ("Blocking and Control of Property"), Law No. 53 ("Foreign Exchange Control") and others.

It may have occurred to some to wonder how these laws came about, how they were dreamed up, so to speak. Were they simply the creatures of the imagination of officers assigned to Supreme Headquarters? Did someone simply say, "I think that it would be a good thing to enact a law abrogating Nazi Law and dissolving the Nazi Party"? No. Every law was spawned and bred for a specific reason — either as a security measure or in order to comply with the directive received by the Supreme Commander from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the combined Army and Navy Staffs of the United States and Great Britain. True, the actual drafting and the specific provisions of the Military Government legislation were provided by Supreme Headquarters but the aims of the specific laws were provided by war and peace objectives enunciated by higher authority.

ENACTMENT MACHINERY

After providing the necessary legislation for the accomplishment of the mission of the Allied Forces, it became necessary to provide machinery for its enforcement. It was, of course, out of

the question to attempt to enforce our legislation in the German Courts. Leaving aside the fact that the German Courts had to be de-nazified before they could be allowed to function at all, the necessity for prompt and proper enforcement and for establishing the authority and prestige of the occupying army demanded that the enforcement be by our own courts. Two courses were open — to use the Military Commissions provided for by the Articles of War (and the corresponding British Military Tribunals) or to establish an entirely different system of courts which could be uniform throughout the Supreme Commander's area. The latter plan appeared better because the use of military courts as known in the United States and Great Britain would have involved the selection of one or the other, or a lack of uniformity, and because it was thought wise to adopt procedures which would at once be more flexible and more simple and which would incorporate features of the continental law.

The decision having been made to establish a system of courts which would be uniform, it was decided to use as a model the system of courts established by Military Government in the Mediterranean Theater, with such alterations as experience in that Theater indicated. In accordance with this plan, an ordinance was drafted establishing such courts, and rules were drawn providing the procedure for their operation.

Those familiar with the operation of Military Government Courts will know that there are many differences between their operation and the operation of courts in the United States. The chief differences are a liberalization of the

rules for the admission of evidence and the interrogation of the accused at the outset of the trial. Many people have interpreted the differences as depriving the accused of essential rights and have asked why we, who are trying to show the Germans what democracy and justice mean, should deprive them of the rights we enjoy in our own courts. It is not a case of denying them the rights we enjoy but rather a case of not conferring those rights on people who have never enjoyed them. The interrogation of the accused by the court and a liberal policy on the admission of evidence has long been known in continental law and it would not be understood if these procedures were changed. While we know that a democracy is superior to a dictatorship, the position that our system of justice is in all respects superior to the continental system is at least debatable. (By "continental", it is not intended to refer to "Nazi", but to the whole system of civil law used by most of the civilized nations of the world.) What has been done, therefore, is to establish a system of courts which contains elements of both the common and the civil law procedure, a system which can be understood both by the Allied officers appointed as courts and by the German defendants tried by the courts.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

While Military Government Courts were designed primarily for the trial and punishment of offenders against the legislation enacted by Military Government, it was necessary to give them jurisdiction over offenses against the law of the occupied territory, since German Courts were closed pending de-

nazification of the court officials. It was never contemplated that Military Government Courts would take the place, even for the time being, of German Courts, but rather that where an offense against German law, which was not also an offense against Military Government legislation, was committed, and the situation demanded immediate trial, the Military Government Court would step in and fill the breach for that particular case. Such has been the way it has worked in practice, and very few offenses against German law have been tried. However, the fact that such courts have jurisdiction to try and do try a few cases has prevented the reckless disregard for the law of the occupied territory, which would have developed had there been no courts open which were competent to try offenders.

The overall policy of Military Government is never to act directly when it is possible to act through the German officials — the principle of indirect rather than direct government. In the legal field, particularly during the tactical phase, it has been necessary for the Military Government to act directly more often than indirectly. This phase has now passed and the time has come to turn over to the Germans a large part of the legal work. Every effort has to be made to reopen the maximum number of German Courts, both to relieve the Military Government Courts of the burden of trying offenses against German law, and to try the cases that have not been considered important enough to warrant trial by Military Government Courts and have therefore been held up pending the reopening of the proper tribunals.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Another field in which work previously done directly by Military Government can be passed to the German officials is that of legislation. True, legislation which is essential to the accomplishment of the objectives of the occupation, such as de-nazification and de-militarization of Germany, the German people and the German law, and the prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, must still be handled by Military Government; but there are other subjects, which during the tactical phase had to be dealt with by us, but which can now be readily turned over to the Germans both for legislative and judicial purposes.

It can be argued that matters can be turned over to the Germans for judicial purposes without their legislating in the field. It has been said that when we have legislation on a subject, it is unnecessary for the Germans to legislate on the same subject, for our legislation becomes part of the law of the occupied territory and may be enforced in the German Courts. The answer to this is one of policy rather than one of law. It is neither prudent nor demanding of respect to require the German Courts to enforce our legislation.

Outstanding examples of types of legislation which could readily and expediently be turned over to the German authorities for enactment and enforcement are travel restrictions, curfew and traffic regulations. During the tactical phase, it was necessary to the accomplishment of the military mission for these matters to be strictly regulated, and their regulation was too im-

portant a matter to trust to unproven local indigenous officials. Now, however, although these matters are still necessary security and safety measures, they are not of the vital importance they once were, and they are not measures required for the accomplishment of the policy objectives of Military Government. In addition, the German officials are gradually increasing in numbers and efficiency and are better able to cope with the problem.

The complete hand-over of matters of this nature to the indigenous authorities cannot be accomplished until more German Courts are reopened, but the assumption by them of legislative functions need not and should not await the reopening of more courts. Until sufficient courts are reopened, Military Government Courts, having jurisdiction to try offenses against

German law, can dispose of violations in areas where the German Courts are not open, or even after they are open where such action is necessary.

The importance of the enactment by the German authorities of curfew and travel restrictions, and the enforcement thereof by the indigenous courts, is illustrated by the fact that during the first ten months of the operation of Military Government Courts in Germany, three-fifths of all cases tried were for violations of this character.

When German legislation is enacted on a subject previously covered by Military Government legislation, the latter should normally be revoked in order that it will be perfectly clear that the legislation being enforced in German Courts is not that of Military Government.

I. G. Farben Plants in US Zone Seized

ON 5 JULY 1945 the Supreme Commander directed the seizure of all physical properties, plants and assets of I. G. Farbenindustrie AG in the US Zone. The largest corporation in Germany, it was also the largest chemical corporation in the world. The seizure in the US Zone involved 25 plants, including the Central Administration Building in Frankfurt, then occupied by SHAEF and now occupied by USFET. This building was the headquarters of the corporation.

The seizure of I. G. Farbenindustrie AG is the first major step in carrying out US policy with respect to German

industries which have been closely connected with the German war machine. The I. G. combine controlled more than 50 per cent of Germany's production of chemicals, approximately 80 per cent of Germany's entire output of nitrogen, 100 per cent of Germany's output of magnesium metal, 100 per cent of her tetra-ethyl lead production, 100 per cent of her cellophane, approximately 80 per cent of her plastics, more than 50 per cent of her explosives and 100 per cent of her effective poison gas.

The policy dictated by the Supreme Commander's orders demonstrates an

intention that large industrial components of Germany's war machine will be broken up and their war-making power destroyed. It is intended that some of the important I. G. Farben plants will be made available for reparations, restitutions or relief of devastated non-enemy countries. Others will be destroyed. A policy to decentralize the ownership of those industrial plants which are neither removed nor destroyed, in order to avoid the danger of monopolies and combines, is also implied in the basic orders.

Actual seizure of 25 plants in the US Zone was accomplished on the date of the order. Tactical troops and Military Government officers took over these plants and assumed complete direction and control. The former management was displaced. All operations conducted in these plants are solely under the direction of US officers. Such operations are a small fraction of the normal operations of the plants being limited to items considered necessary for the objectives of the occupying forces.

REPARATIONS PLANTS UNDER WAY

The Military Government officers in charge of the plants are now making studies with a view to carrying out the major objectives of the seizure. Plans are under way to classify installations according to their availability for reparations, or as to their destruction. It is contemplated, however, that such action will be taken pursuant to policies to be formulated by the Control Council covering plants of I. G. Farben in all four zones instead of merely in the US Zone.

The properties in the US Zone are presently controlled by Col. E. S. Pills-

bury as Control Officer. A Sub-Control Officer is in charge of each plant. Col. Pillsbury is assisted by an Advisory Board of which Col. C. S. Reid is Chairman. Other members are Brig. Gen. W. F. Draper, Col. Bernard Bernstein, Lt. Col. R. L. Finley and Mr. R. J. Wysor.

The text of the orders involved in the seizure follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2 I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G.

WHEREAS, it is the main objective of the United Nations to prevent Germany from ever again disrupting the peace of the world;

WHEREAS, I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. played a prominent part in building up and maintaining the German war machine;

WHEREAS, through its world-wide cartel system and practices, I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., as a deliberate part of Germany's bid for world conquest, hampered the growth of industry and commerce of other nations and weakened their power to defend themselves;

WHEREAS, the war-making power represented by the industries owned or controlled by I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. constitutes a major threat to the peace and security of the post-war world so long as such industries remain within the control of Germany;

WHEREAS, it is essential to the objectives of the United Nations to take over the direction and control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. and to seize possession of its property in order to bring about its destruction and the war-making potential which it represents and;

WHEREAS, it is intended that the property seized will be placed at the disposition of the Control Council (Germany), when such action is desired by the Control Council;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. All the property within the United States Zone in Germany owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Germany with seat and head office at Frankfurt a. Main, is hereby specified under paragraph 1 (g) of Military Government Law No. 52 to be subject to seizure of possession, direction, and control by Military Government.

2. The direction and control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. and the possession of all its property in the United States Zone are hereby seized by the Military Governor, United States Zone.

3. Pending the assumption of control of such property by the Control Council, or an agency thereof, all the powers of the Military Governor, United States Zone, with respect to the property seized pursuant hereto and with respect to the direction and control of the corporation are hereby delegated to the Deputy Military Governor -- United States Zone. Redelegation of any or all such powers is hereby authorized. In the exercise of such powers, the Deputy Military Governor, United States Zone, or any person acting by or under his authority with respect to the property affected hereby shall not be subject to German Law.

4. In the exercise of such powers the Deputy Military Governor, or any person acting by or under his authority

with respect to such property, shall be guided by the general objectives stated in the preamble hereof and by the following specific objectives, and will take such measures as he deems appropriate to accomplish them:

a. The making available to devastated non-enemy countries of Europe and to the United Nations, in accordance with such programs of relief, restitution and reparations as may be decided upon, of any of the property seized under this order and, in particular, of laboratories, plants and equipment which produce chemicals, synthetic petroleum and rubber, magnesium and aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, machine tools, and heavy machinery;

b. Destruction of all property seized under this order and not transferred under the provisions of paragraph a. above if adapted to the production of arms, ammunition, poison gas, explosives, and other implements of war, or any parts, components or ingredients designed for incorporation in the foregoing, and not of at type generally used in the industries permitted to operate within Germany;

c. Dispersion of the ownership and control of such of the plants and equipment seized under this order as have not been transferred or destroyed pursuant to paragraphs a. and b. above.

5. a. The entire management of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., including but not limited to the supervising board (Aufsichtsrat), the board of directors (Vorstand), and directors (Direktorium) and all other persons, whether officeholders or not, who are empowered, either alone or with others, to bind or sign for or on behalf of I. G. FARBEN-

INDUSTRIE A. G. are forthwith removed and discharged and deprived of all authority to act with respect to the corporation or its property.

b. The rights of shareholders in respect of selection of management or control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. are suspended.

6. Article IV of Military Government Law No. 52 shall not be applicable to any property or enterprise affected by this General Order.

7. This General Order shall become effective on 5 July 1945

BY ORDER OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Drive to End Nazism

MILITARY Government in the US zone is progressively achieving one of the United Nations major war aims: the complete eradication of Nazism in Germany.

The goal of Military Government in this field was succinctly stated in the declaration issued at the Yalta Conference. It asserted that the United Nations were determined "to destroy German militarism and Nazism" and "to remove all Nazi and military influences from public offices and from the cultural and economic life of the German people."

A large share of the responsibility for accomplishing this military mission has been placed by directive upon the 11,000 officers and enlisted men who comprise the Military Government staffs and detachments deployed throughout the US-controlled area.

It is to them that the rest of the Army — from the generals to the privates — and the entire American public look for results. Numerous letters from combat veterans have told of their burning interest in the question. Few other subjects are receiving more constant

and critical attention from the press of the world.

The success of Military Government in the US Zone will depend largely on how well and how soon de-Nazification is accomplished. It is now a matter of top priority for all Military Government detachments.

That the problems involved are agean in scope is recognized in all quarters. The German body politic has to be reconstructed from the ground up; simultaneously it must be disinfected.

To the Military Government officer in a small Landkreis, confronted with the possibility of total administrative and communal collapse, de-Nazification is a perplexing question. His mission is to find capable public officials, he has to get the food-supply machinery in operation, the utilities working, a police force in action, some of the essential financial and industrial enterprises moving. At the same time, he must seek out and remove the Nazis. All too often, particularly in the more important positions, it seems that the only men with the qualifications and experience re-

quisite for the job are the incumbent career civil servants — a great proportion of whom were more than nominal participants in the activities of the Nazi Party.

When it is considered that more than 300,000 officials and employees were working in governmental units in the US zone before the German surrender, the magnitude of the task becomes evident. The number of people to be checked and re-checked for Nazi backgrounds increases enormously as the employment rolls of utilities and other quasi-public agencies, plus those of key business, industrial and financial enterprises are included.

SURVEY REPORT TAKEN

Definite progress has already been made. The US Group CC recently reported that within the two-month period following V-E Day, almost 50,000 Nazis were arrested by the Army's security services in Germany. These Nazis have been placed in jails and detention camps throughout the US-controlled area.

Arrests, averaging 200 a day during the first week of May, have risen to 700 daily. This rate is expected to continue and perhaps to increase for some time to come.

The initial accomplishments of Military Government detachments in rooting out Nazis were shown in the results of a partial survey just completed by G-5, Headquarters USFET. More than 216 detachments operating at all administrative levels throughout the US zone were questioned.

The survey disclosed that these Military Government terms have already removed from office more than 31,200 Nazis in addition to those arrested.

More than 5,700 other Nazis fled their posts before the arrival of the Allied forces. (It should be pointed out here, however, that the overall total of 37,000 includes a few Nazis who were expelled from posts or who fled from areas no longer under US Army control.)

The bare statistics tell only a fraction of the story. The important factor is that the number of ousted Nazis comprises the most important and dangerous elements.

More basic still is the fact that the mandatory abrogation by Military Government of numerous Nazi-created agencies, such as the Gau units and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, has resulted in the automatic group removal of many more thousands of Nazis from German political life.

A study of field reports reveals that most Military Government officers have found it necessary to adopt a priority system. They have concentrated at first on removing Nazis from the influential civil administration policy-making posts. Land ministers, Landräte and Bürgermeister have been dismissed. Police chiefs, supply, fiscal and labor officials have been discharged.

MINOR INCUMBENTS

Now that the Nazis have been largely dislodged from key civil administrative posts, the big task ahead will be to turn our effort to the less important civil servants. Careful attention must also be given at once to de-Nazifying such utilities as railroads, gas works, electricity plants and telephone services, as well as banking and industrial organizations.

The detachments with the best de-Nazification records are those with commanding officers who have demon-

strated a real determination to get the job done and to get it done thoroughly.

Some detachments appear to have lagged because they have depended too heavily on local CIC units for assistance. The CIC has rendered splendid aid in this regard. However, since the responsibility for de-Nazification rests in the last analysis with the Military Government officer, it is up to him to press his own investigations.

The establishment and backing of Special Branches have, therefore, been found to pay high dividends in terms of results.

Some detachments are reported to have misinterpreted the meaning and intent of the CIC clearance. The clearance signifies merely that the particular Nazi represents no threat to the military security of the armed forces. It should not be construed as an endorsement of the particular Nazi's fitness to hold or retain office. It is for the Military Government officer to determine whether any individual cleared by CIC should be barred from holding office because of past Nazi affiliations.

Once the Nazis have been discovered and removed, the next step is to replace them. Here, the difficulty of locating trained and competent substitutes, free from Nazi taint, has been one of the greatest obstacles to immediate and peremptory de-Nazification.

It is no easy decision for the Military Government officer to dismiss the only waterworks engineer of his city because he was an active Nazi. The decision must

be made, however. Experience has shown that, as a general rule, another man, perhaps not as experienced, but still sufficiently capable, can always be found, usually from lower levels in the same organisation.

NAZIS NOT INDISPENSABLE

Reports from the field have indicated that some Military Government officers have been prone to believe Nazis who proclaimed their own indispensability. Others have been misled by the protestations of innocence of many Nazis who now are professing their complete rejection of the very Nazi ideas to which they long adhered.

Detachment commanders who have adopted the policy that "No Nazi is indispensable" have proved that effective administration can be accomplished without the services of such individuals.

A summary of the de-Nazification situation throughout the US zone of control at this time indicates that while much has been done, much remains to be done.

Some 80,000 officials and employees have been appointed to governmental posts. More than 170,000 others are due to be selected.

Military Government officers must maintain unceasing vigilance to insure that no Nazi gets another opportunity to exert any influence in Germany. Only in this way will Military Government satisfy the demands of the living and the dead who fought to end forever the evil and tyranny of the Nazi state.

USFET Proclamation No. 1

TO INSURE the validity and continuity of legal enactments promulgated prior to the establishment of the US Zone of Military Government in Germany, General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Proclamation No. 1 for this zone has decreed that all such proclamations, laws, ordinances, notices, regulations and directions will remain in force unless specifically revoked or modified by him or under his authority.

The Proclamation follows:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - GERMANY UNITED STATES ZONE PROCLAMATION No. 1

To the People of Germany:

I, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Europe, do hereby proclaim as follows:

I

As announced on 5 June 1945, supreme authority with respect to Germany has been assumed by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

II

The United States Zone of Occupation is occupied by United Forces under my command and a Military Government under my authority is established therein. All persons in such Government Zone will obey immediately and without question all of the enactments and orders continued in effect or issued by me or under my authority.

III

All Military Government and other orders (including proclamations, laws, ordinances, notices, regulations and directions) issued by or under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, are continued in full force and effect in the United States Zone of Occupation except as specifically revoked or modified by me or under my authority. In applying such orders now outstanding within this Zone, all references to Supreme Commander, to Allied Expeditionary Force, and to Allied Military Authorities shall be construed as referring from this date forward to the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Europe, to the Armed Forces of the United States in Germany, and to the United States Military Authorities in Germany respectively.

IV

All appointments heretofore made and all authorization heretofore issued by order of Military Government or otherwise under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, shall continue to be in full force and effect according to their terms until revoked or modified by me or under my authority.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General of the Army
Commanding General of the
United States Armed Forces
in Europe.

Dated: 14 July 1945.

Licenses for Newspapers and Publishers

IN REPLY to the many requests from detachment commanders for information concerning relicensing of German newspapers and publishing houses, Maj. Douglas Waples, Chief of the Publications Section of Information Control Division of USFET, emphasizes that the main responsibility rests with the District Information Control Command units (DISCC). "The position of Military Government detachments" he declares, "will be that of an intermediary between the prospective publishers and the DISCC units, which will do the necessary processing."

In connection with the licensing of publishers, the function of the Mil. Gov. detachment is to supply the applicant with the necessary Fragebogen forms and then forward the completed applications to the District Control Command.

At this point, publications officers from DISCC will take over, thereby relieving the detachment of further responsibility. It is likely, however, that there may be cases in which transportation difficulties will make it necessary for the DISCC to communicate with the applicant through the detachment.

"The major responsibility of detachments," according to ICD, "is to post Law No. 191 (Amended) and Information Control Regulation No. 1 as widely as possible throughout the area." The documents, printed both in German and English texts on the same poster, set forth the conditions under which the publishing of periodicals, the operation of news services and the production of motion pictures may take place. The posters can be obtained from the DISCC.

Once the Mil. Gov. Detachment has posted the combination law and control regulation, the procedure is as follows:

Upon request of a German publisher to be relicensed, the detachment will furnish the applicant with the usual military Fragebogen (MG/IC/A, MG/IC/C and MG/IC/D). After the Fragebogen have been completed, they will be mailed to the commanding officer of the DISCC (Attention: Chief Publications Officer) of the district in which the detachment is located.

Following the receipt of the applications, the DISCC will take over, and upon completion of its investigation, the local detachment will be notified of the result. Should the application be approved, the responsibility for supervision will remain with the DISCC.

The District Information Service Control Command in the US area of occupation is divided into two districts: the Eastern District, which includes all of Bavaria except Kreis Lindau; and the Western District, which embraces all other US-controlled territory.

All detachments located in the Eastern District should contact Capt. John R. Roser, Chief Publications Officer of DISCC 6870, APO 757. Col. B. B. McMahon is commanding officer.

In the Western District detachments should address all communications regarding information control to Lt. Col. John Stanly, Commanding Officer, DISCC 6871, APO 655. Chief Publications Officer for the Western District is Capt. Harold Bass.

First Newspaper Licensed

THE Frankfurter Rundschau, the first German-sponsored publication organized in the US zone, has been licensed by the Information Control Division of USFET.

The Rundschau will have, as an editorial staff, a board of six German publishers, representing the largest anti-Nazi political and religious groups in the area. Official ceremonies marking the occasion will be held on 1 August. The first issue of the newspaper will probably be placed on sale in Frankfurt at the same time. Although all news which appears in the paper will be censored by the ICD, the publication will be completely staffed by Germans.

Efforts are being made now to institute other German-owned newspapers in large cities in the US zone. Mr. Luther Conant, chief of the ICD Press Section, is now in Berlin investigating the possibilities of a proposed newspaper in the US-controlled section of the city. Other papers are being currently planned for Munich and Wiesbaden.

FIAT Contacts Detachments

LT. GEN. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, has directed that personnel accredited to the Field Information Agency, Technical (US) will have authority to collect technical information, especially that of a scientific and industrial nature, in any desired locality in the US zone.

The objective of FIAT is to coordinate, integrate and direct the activities of

various agencies interested in examining all information pertaining to German economy, other than direct military intelligence. FIAT will provide centralized information services and facilities covering this technical intelligence field.

According to Gen. Clay, FIAT missions will be furnished with special credentials, directing all military authorities in US-occupied territory to facilitate their work by any practicable means which may be requested. These means, it is explained, will include the freezing of any and all targets which may be designated and the arrest, internment and removal of Germans who may be of interest. FIAT's authority will be limited only by over-riding considerations of major military necessity or security.

ICD News Bulletin

A NEWS bureau to provide a daily file and bulletin of internal German news is to be established by Information Control Division, US Group CC, formerly PWD, SHAEF. It will be available for distribution to interested Military Government agencies, as well as licensed German newspapers. Reporters from the Information Control Division's News Bureau will circulate in the US zone in search of news, and will, from time to time, call upon Military Government detachments for local Military Government and community news. It should be possible for these News Bureau reporters to obtain significant items of news from the staffs and detachments.

De-Nazification and the Anti-Nazis

DESPITE the fact that political meetings of anti-Nazis are still forbidden and, while nothing approximating a political party has been able to emerge, certain recent stirrings of opinion may well be called political. Invariably these stirrings deal with problems of local government. It would be inaccurate to suppose that they represent the attitude of the average German civilian, but as the articulate expressions of advance anti-Nazi elements they are certainly worth noting.

To these elements, the most popular Allied policy is undoubtedly de-nazification. They concur wholeheartedly in the ideology of the policy but frequently quarrel with the practice. Treating the occupation as a revolutionary situation, they tend to bring revolutionary concepts to the solution of its problems. For them essential justice requires a reversal in the classic Greek sense: "Bring low those who were high, raise up those who were low." While they are highly aware of the tremendous number of arrests of Nazis that have been made, they are inclined to dwell too much upon those Nazis who have been permitted temporarily to remain in office. They accept as normal that some Nazis have been dismissed; they concentrate rather upon those who have not.

They understand that government in action depends at least as much upon the minor administrator as on the high

policy-making official, for they know that policy control is not self-executing. They tend, therefore, to direct their grievances against the official who determines whether you get gasoline for your car, the official who determines what workers you may get for your factory, the official who determines the details of food-distribution. In all these situations they maintain that the purge has not been thorough enough. And they can cite cases.

The other criticism of de-nazification in practice is that it does not go low enough, and that it fails to cut through the substance of the German economy. Here the complaints are similar to those in France. Why, it is asked, is Herr Y, a known Nazi, given gasoline for his car? Why is Herr Z, an old Party member, permitted to remain in his dwelling while anti-Nazis are driven out for requisitioning? The items do not have to be read. The average German requires no special vetting procedure to know whether his neighbor was an ardent Nazi; what he fails to realize is that Military Government does.

Since minor appointments to the German administration are, in practice, largely effected by the Oberbürgermeister or equivalent German official, criticism by the anti-Nazi group is often directed largely against the key German representative charged with implementing the Allied policy of de-nazification.

Released Prisoners

WHEN Allied troop first overran Nazi concentration camps, observers were struck by the marked indifference to the welfare of the inmates shown by the German civilians living nearby. It seemed, at first, that the civilians had no intention of voluntarily offering assistance to the tortured human beings who remained in the compounds. It required direct Allied orders to force German civilians to help alleviate the sufferings of the internees. However, recently, with the return to their homes of former German inmates and the strengthening of anti-Nazi sentiment, welfare efforts, designed to rehabilitate German political prisoners, have been reported in advance areas.

One such venture was instituted in Kassel, where the local Oberbürgermeister, in cooperation with Military Government, set up a Special Welfare Office under the direction of an ex-concentration camp inmate. In the first six weeks of its existence 680 persons had passed through its offices. Fifty-six of these were returning internees from the Kassel district; 62 were persons inquiring for relatives who had not as yet returned; and the rest were men and women being repatriated from parts of Germany other than Kassel. The Kassel Special Welfare Office provides billets for the night or, for those too utterly exhausted to continue their journey, convalescence for a few days. Double rations are issued to them during their stay and, if they are without money, they are given 10 RM on their departure.

Naturally the main effort of the organization is toward the rehabilitation of former prisoners who live in the

Kassel area. Medical aid is administered where possible by the Kassel health officer. The convalescent home has accommodation for more than 20 people at a time. The facilities of this home have been extended to political prisoners in the villages neighboring Kassel; in exchange, voluntary contributions of food have been received from these villages. Financial aid is extended in the form of a subsidy of 50 RM to 150 RM; in some cases continuous aid is given until the person finds work.

The local chief of the Special Welfare Office states: "We are not wooing your [Military Government] favor. We want to gain recognition for reliability by continuing our work. The great task of reconstruction lies ahead of us. We must prevent chaos. The Nazis could only flourish on chaos. Chaos is fertile ground for dictators. One day the time will come when you will recognize that there are many decent people among the Germans".

Soldiers on the Road Back

A REPORT from 21 Army Group Discharge Control Centers presents a picture of overwhelming indifference, for the moment, to broader questions of politics among the German soldiers awaiting demobilization. At Münster, for example, between 800 and 1000 members of the Wehrmacht, largely farmers, are being demobilized daily. Purely personal worries are uppermost in the minds of these soldiers — a not uncharacteristic soldier attitude, to be sure. Concern about their families has been heightened by the long lack of news from home. The breakdown of German postal services in the latter months of hostilities, combined with the

rapid advance of the Allied armies, has meant that most prisoners in this camp have received no news for many months, some for nearly a year.

Like many German civilians, the defeated soldiers view the Nazi system as a "bad thing," not because of its immoral deeds and aims, but because National Socialism failed and, in failing, brought Germany to defeat. While they read newspapers avidly, the soldiers are interested primarily in items affecting them directly. The discussion of moral questions, of war crimes, appears to leave them cold. Strangely enough, the most uncooperative attitude is shown by troops who never fought and, consequently, did not witness the full impact of defeat. Front-line fighting troops seem to carry out orders more willingly, perhaps due to habit and training.

Former Propagandists

IT WOULD appear that former Nazi propagandists, particularly those holding

minor positions, have to a considerable degree been taken in by their own propaganda themes about the Allies. Recently two who were interrogated by American officers seemed convinced of the truth of such Nazi theories as the basic naiveté of Americans concerning European affairs with particular emphasis on the detailed working of the Nazi Reich; the falsity of American declarations concerning Allied fighting aims (which are only shams to cover their imperialistic designs); the softness and sentimentalism of the American who can always be made to fall for sob stories; the stupidity of Americans who can be made to believe any idea which is skilfully presented.

One of the propagandists interviewed ran the entire gamut of Nazi anti-semitic slogans from "Jews don't fight but always start wars" to: "The pogrom of 1938 occurred because German patience was at an end."

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

THIS WEEKLY section will contain detachment news items, so edited as to provide a mutual exchange of ideas and suggestions of assistance in solving the varied problem of Military Government. Items of this type and letters containing suggestions and recommendations are requested by this section, and should be addressed to USFET, G-5, Information Branch.

Control of Requisitioning

TO CONTROL indiscriminate requisitioning by military units on private stocks, it has been decided by E1F3 to notify all Bayern Detachments to instruct Bürgermeister that no merchant or factory is to deliver goods to military units unless ETO SOP 10G (Procurement Regulations) are complied with and a properly appointed P. C. Officer presents form 6G —(Requisition Receipt). In case of doubt, the merchant or factory owner is to consult the local Military Government Officer. To enable the Bavarian Landeswirtschaftsamt to control distribution and have knowledge of civil stock balances in all areas, merchants and factories report all requisitions by military units to the Bürgermeister, who reports to the local Detachment for transmission to the Regional Military Supply Officer.

Running the Transport Pool

INSTRUCTIONS are being issued by the Director of Harbors and Traffic of Bremen to all garages, battery and tire-

repair shops that they will confine all repair service to the Civil Transport Pool. Any additional work to be done must be approved through Military Government channels. These instructions will enable the Transport Pool to estimate more readily the number of vehicles available at all times.

Complete Message Center

ONE of the most complete message centers operated in Germany is maintained by Major Lewis S. Swinehart's Vilsbiburg detachment. The message center contains everything needed for the proper control of messages, from in and out registers to automatic suspense files. In a recent tour, the inspecting USFET officer reported that this outstanding team owes much of its operational excellence to the efficiency of its message center.

Who sees the Oberbürgermeister

IN ORDER to maintain administrative control with a minimum of friction, all civilian authorities outside of the Land-Stadtkreis must first clear with the Bremen detachment before contacting the Oberbürgermeister.

Screening Procedure

THE establishment of civil administration is proceeding steadily, but with great care in Schrobenhausen. The MGO is following the strictest directive on denazification, making ineligible for public office all those who have ever been party members. In the selection of replacements Captain Hill, the MGO, uses a novel screening process, sending

into a Gemeinde first a German in whom he places reliance, followed in turn by employees of the detachment, and ending with a sergeant who speaks German fluently. Each works independently in talking with the inhabitants of the Gemeinde and compiles a list of possible selectees. Finally all four lists are screened to select a few names appearing most often on all lists. The MGO, on the basis of the information collected, and usually after a personal visit, himself makes the selection after consultation with the Landrat. The MGO then requires the Buergermeister to sign a questionnaire, prepared by him and designed to ascertain whether he understands his minimum duties, including the test question: "Are you willing publicly to denounce Hitler and the principles of National Socialism?" He also sends the Buergermeister a set of first instructions, emphasizing denazification. The MGO supervises Military Government by daily meetings with the Landrat and by a weekly meeting of all 38 Buergermeisters, who are rounded up by a special bus.

Relations with CIC

"SOME detachments place too much reliance in CIC in the vetting of personnel. CIC can be very helpful in screening officials and reviewing their Fragebogen, but Military Government should realise that the ultimate responsibility for determining who is to remain in office is that of the detachment exercising Military Government supervision of the area. More positive action in the selection and vetting of officials should, therefore, be taken by Military Government, utilizing CIC or

other intelligence agencies and records available." — Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., following a recent USFET tour of inspection.

Nazi-Sympathizing Employers

AT A conference with the civil labor head, Detachment EI F3, Bavaria, directed that any employee who felt he had a just complaint against a Nazi-sympathizing employer should bring his case to the attention of the Arbeitsamt. The Arbeitsamt, after directing the petitioner to return to his work, would appoint a committee of several representative workers to gather evidence for presentation, through the Arbeitsamt, to the Detachment Labor Officer.

100% De-Nazification

DE-NAZIFICATION in Rottenburg has been 100% completed. All 75 public officials have been replaced in this city of 30,000, which is due, in a large part, to the willingness of the Mil. Gov. detachment commander to listen to responsible anti-Nazis among the civilian population. The citizens voluntarily pooled their information concerning Nazis still holding public office and submitted this information to Capt. G., who found that, in many cases, Nazis were included in the non-automatic removal class.

Applications for Travel Passes

POLICE have taken responsibility for the processing of applications for travel passes in Kaiserslautern. It is anticipated that a more effective check will be maintained as a result, because the

police records on civilian population are again current. Moreover, being no longer burdened with this detail, the Buergermeister's office will be able to devote more time to administrative problems.

Operational Police Force

BREMEN's local police force has been placed under the Oberbuergermeister's direct authority for operational emergencies, but remains subject to clearance with Military Government.

Releasing Blocked Accounts

ARRANGEMENTS were made with the Reichsbank to notify individuals whose accounts were no longer blocked by the Bremen Detachment and whose suspensions had been cancelled. This notification would serve as a permit to enter the bank and secure the release of the account.

Processing Plants for Winter Surpluses

REPORT on food industries of Bavaria indicates that all Military Government Detachments should make every effort to restore processing plants. Since this is the time of the year to accumulate a stock of food for the winter, it is necessary to put into operation food processing plants at the earliest possible date.

Pancreatic Glands to Insulin

MANUFACTURE of insulin has been resumed at I. G. Farben, Hoechst plant, using the yield of the newly organized collection of pancreatic glands from slaughter houses in the US zone.

Good Liaison Pays Off

BECAUSE of the excellent liaison which exists with the 4th Armored Division, the Landshut detachment has succeeded in coordinating the regulations of all tactical troops dispersed in its area.

PERSONAL DATA

Back to the States

Capt S. B. Bernard, 0920298, JAGD, Det. F1H3
1st Lt O. B. Carl, 0507520, CE, R&T Bn. (Relieved from active duty)
Lt Col C. S. Edward, 0325289, FA, R & T Bn.
1st Lt W. S. Elliott, 01004238, AGD, Det. DP-11
Capt E. B. George, 0909959, AC. R & T Bn. (Relieved from active duty)
1st Lt B. L. James, 0526818, AUS, Det. E1C3
Capt W. B. John, 0407433, FA, Det. I3G3

Promotions

TO COLONEL

Lt Col R. N. James, 0317571, CAC, Det. E1A2
Lt Col P. P. James, 021017, MC, ECA Medical Group
Lt Col K. P. John, 0193473, CAC, R&T Bn.

TO 1st LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt V. F. William, 01646178, R&T Bn.

TO CWO

WOJG C. A. Charles, W2109434, DS SHAEF
WOJG B. E. Victor, W216414, H2G3

Awards

LEGION OF MERIT

Capt Peter Ball, DP-2

BRONZE STAR

Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col Leon E. Dostert, SHAEF, G-5
Maj Alphonse E. Drankowski, SHAEF, G-5
Cpl Robert L. LeFever, Sr., 2d ECA Regt
Maj James A. Franklin, Det E1D2
Capt Anthony J. Gioia
Maj Edwin H. Hughes, E1D2
T/4 John Maglio, SHAEF, G-5

Lt Col Douglas W. Meservey, Det E2C2
Capt John B. Mulford, Det 11C2
CWO Bernard J. Ratigan, Jr., Det E1D2
2nd Lt John Roberts, SHAEF, G-5
Col Stephen B. Story, SHAEF, G-5
1st Lt Burt A. Sturdevan, Hq & Sv Co., 2d ECA Regt

Lt Col Ben Thibodeaux, SHAEF, G-5
Capt Robert T. Whelan, Hq 2d ECA Regt

BRONZE STAR-OAK LEAF CLUSTER

Col Leon E. Dostert, SHAEF, G-5

LEGION OF HONOR-DEGREE OF OFFICER

Maj Gen Warren F. Draper, SHAEF, G-5
Maj Gen Frank F. Scowden, SHAEF, G-5

LEGION OF HONOR-DEGREE OF CHEVALIER

Col Bernard Bernstein, SHAEF, G-5
Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col Homer W. Jones, SHAEF, G-5
Brig Gen Frank J. McSherry, SHAEF, G-5

COMMANDER OF THE BATH

Maj Gen Warren F. Draper, SHAEF, G-5
Maj Gen Frank F. Scowden, SHAEF, G-5

COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Brig Gen Frank J. McSherry, SHAEF, G-5
Brig Gen Stanley R. Mickelsen, SHAEF, G-5

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Col Malcolm C. Bauer, SHAEF, G-5
Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col A. H. Moffitt, Jr., SHAEF, G-5
Lt Col K. T. Moseley, SHAEF, G-5
Col Hayden N. Smith, SHAEF, G-5

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CWO Arthur Goings, SHAEF, G-5
Lt (sg) M. M. Goodsill, SHAEF, G-5
Capt Lucille G. Odbert, SHAEF, G-5

General Trends Observed in the Press

RAYMOND DANIEL, writing in the N. Y. Times of 8 July, points out that a noticeable difference between the Russian Army method of occupation and the US-British is that the Soviets are performé a foraging army, dependent upon the German land to keep them fed, while we are self-sufficient. Lacking the food resources, packing facilities, and mechanized transport of the United States, the Russians are forced to live off the country. All the Allies, comments Daniell, announced that they entered Germany as conquerors, but the Russians alone act as though they meant it. Daniell is of the opinion that the Russians have a definite, well-formulated policy, primarily that Germany will never again threaten their security. On the other hand, there is all too little evidence that we or the British have such a clear idea of what we want to do with the Reich. Perhaps the problem is complicated by the fact that both nations are still preoccupied with the Japanese War.

IN A STRONGLY worded editorial entitled "AMGOT Again" the Washington Post continues its recent sharp criticism of US Military Government officers. The editorial refers to "gross ineptitude on the part of Mil Gov officials in that part of Germany which is under American Administration," and specifically points to Austria and the existence of contradictory regulations, ignorance of

local customs, inability to distinguish between Nazis and anti-Nazis and abrupt and irrational changes in policy and personnel. But the most frequent and bitterest complaints, says the editorial, concern the lack of tact and courtesy on the part of certain officers and non-commissioned officers in dealing with civilian employees recruited from the local population. The Austrians were quite prepared for stern measures, but could not understand our rudeness. One employee was quoted as having commented that the Americans "out-Prussian the Prussians", which he had not thought possible. The Post concludes its criticism by stating that the more intelligent Austrians perceive that such behavior merely betrays the inherent weakness of our administration, namely, the lack of any real purpose or object in dealing with the conquered. This results in our officers governing according to their own temperamental vagaries and caprices.

IN AN editorial of July 1st 1945, the Washington (D. C.) Post argues that our Military Government personnel has been badly handicapped in its work by language difficulties and lack of knowledge of economic conditions within Germany. As a solution, the editorial suggests that the Army make use of the many men and women of German descent now living in the United States, whose technical knowledge and

inside information regarding German social and economic conditions would be invaluable to Military Government. The Post points to the restrictions set up by the State Department governing the use of naturalized German citizens in Military Government, sees no reason for the existence of a rule discriminating against German-born citizens who can meet searching tests of reliability, and who possess knowledge that Military Government could use. On the contrary, great gain would result from such employment.

Rehabilitation

ON 6 JULY the N. Y. Times published an AP dispatch covering the report of the U.S. Senate War Investigating Committee to the effect that the German Reich would soon be leading its neighboring European countries in recovering from the war. There is a tendency on the part of the Army, stated the Committee, to lose interest in France, in French industry and in French rehabilitation. On the other hand, in order to maintain and supply the Army of Occupation in Germany, vigorous efforts are being made to re-establish its transport system and some of its industry. Thus the German economy is benefitting, and our enemies are being rehabilitated faster than our allies. While German labor is employed and paid, French workmen are suffering from serious unemployment on account of lack of raw materials.

Coal

AN ARTICLE in the N. Y. Times of 30 June states that Germany, which in normal times produced 140,000,000 tons

of coal annually and exported 50,000,000, can be made to supply the major portion of the European need. At present Germany produces 7 per cent of her capacity, but Allied measures are expected to augment this output soon. The 35,000,000 tons of coal expected to be produced this year can provide only a bare minimum of European needs, merely the operation of essential transportation and other public services, and the movement and processing of essential foodstuffs.

De-Nazification

IN THE N. Y. Times of 30 June John MacCormac writes that representatives of the three democratic parties which make up the provisional government of the Austrian Tyrol complain that under American control former Nazi leaders were being retained in office and confirmed in their posts. It was claimed that as a result of their social status and knowledge of English, wives and daughters of SS officials had been able to obtain positions as interpreters and in other ways to exercise an influence on American Military Government. As a result, Nazis believe there will be another Nazi government in Austria within two years. "We are anything but satisfied with progress made in purging Nazis from official posts," said one of the Social Democrat leaders . . . "We don't for a moment accuse the American Military Government of bad faith in all this, merely of ignorance of Austrian conditions. Why don't they leave it to the Austrian anti-Nazi parties to purge the Nazis? We know who they are and how to do it." Similar allegations have come from other parts of US-occupied Austria.

Food

ON 6 JULY the Philadelphia Bulletin announced that the maximum normal ration for German civilians had been increased from 1150 to 1550 calories per day. In comparison, US Army personnel has a daily calory consumption of 4,000 while the US civilian peacetime average was 2500 to 3000 per day. However, being allowed a ration does not necessarily mean that one will obtain it. In the Charlottenburg area of Berlin the people have not seen potatoes in weeks, and have only had fresh vegetables once since June 20th. No fresh fruit at all is available.

Russel Hill in the N. Y. Herald Tribune of July 2nd writes that the impression he received while driving through the German countryside was that of a land of plentiful crops, where nearly every acre of soil seems to be exploited to best advantage. Everybody is engaged in getting out the hay — old men, women and children, and there are many fields of potatoes, spinach, beets, and lettuce ripening under the sun. This impression of plenty is no illusion. The G-5 section of 12th Army Group Hq has estimated that in the US zone between 90 and 100 percent of the areas normally sown have been planted this year. American Military Government authorities are doing everything in their power to help the food crop. Captured Wehrmacht horses are being turned

over for agricultural needs, and farmer PWs are getting high discharge priorities. Mil Gov officers even have opened farm-employment offices for idle city labor.

Displaced Persons

THE Christian Science Monitor on 5 July published a story by William H. Stringer praising the results achieved by SHAEF G-5 officials in having already repatriated 3,260,000 out of 5,800,000 homeless people found in Germany. The article states that the Western Allies are at least making real headway in the tremendous task of caring for the unhappy millions of slave laborers, political, racial and war prisoners press-ganged by the Nazis. The shift towards using UNRRA instead of Army personnel has now begun and by the end of summer it is expected that UNRRA will have assumed complete responsibility. The facts seem to be that SHAEF's directives and over-all intentions are good, but occasionally local commanders have not made sufficient effort to improve the environment in the slave camps. The writer corroborates War Department statements to the effect that the displaced person problem was one of the most complicated and urgent matters that confronted the Allies when the German Army collapsed.

QUERIES

EACH week, under this column heading, typical problems received through channels by Hq USFET Branches, will be considered by specialist officers. Official reply will be transmitted through channels and summaries thereof will appear in this section.

Legal

WHAT is the power of Reviewing Authority to substitute fine for imprisonment?

A Summary Military Court sentenced an accused to one year imprisonment. The Reviewing Authority on petition for review suspended the sentence and imposed a fine of RM 1,000, instead of substituting the fine for all or a portion of the sentence and imposing a prison term in default of payment of the fine not in excess of the original sentence.

Concurring with the opinion of the Legal Officer at Army, this Headquarters has advised that a Reviewing Authority had no power to take such action. The action was erroneous in that it, in effect, increased the sentence of the court, since the prison term was merely suspended. If the suspended sentence had been put into effect, the result would have been a prison term of one year plus a fine. Similarly, if a term in default of payment of the fine had been imposed, as it should have been, then upon default and upon removal of the suspension, the accused might have been imprisoned for more than one year. Instructions were given that the proper procedure was to vacate or reduce the term and to impose a fine and term of imprisonment in default

of payment. The alternative sentence should not be in excess of the term imposed by the court, or when added to the portion not vacated, be in excess of such term.

Education

Q. WHAT action is taken by local detachments preparatory to opening the first eight years of elementary schools in Germany?

A. Before submitting an application to USFET requesting permission to open schools in Germany, three conditions should be fulfilled: namely preparation of school buildings, vetting of teachers, and provision for textbooks. When these investigations and preparations have been completed, the forms appearing under Appendices B and C in the Technical Manual for Education and Religious Affairs should be completed and forwarded to USFET.

Finance

Q. GERMAN bankers have asked for instructions concerning payment or extension of maturity on German bonds. What reply can be given?

A. Until quadripartite agreement and in the absence of further instructions, Mil Gov officers must answer all enquiries on the public debt by stating that they have no instructions and no opinion; that they can not authorize the extension of maturity nor direct the Reichsbank or any other bank to accept or to reject such bonds when offered for payment on extension of maturity, and finally that they have no instructions concerning the servicing of any such debts.

IN FUTURE ISSUES MAP
OF EASTERN DISTRICT
SHOWING LOCATION
OF DETACHMENTS WILL
APPEAR IN THIS SPACE

